Thr Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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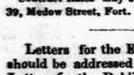
Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

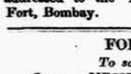
To sail in February.



MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

FOR LONDON.



THE fine ship COLEROON, 804 Tons register, A 1 for 13 years, has superior accommodation for passengers, and will have quick despatch. For passage apply to Captain DURCAN, on board, or to PEKL CASSELS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail on the 15th February next.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet Ship, RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R.N.R., Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation. For Passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

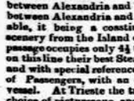
Has on board a Stewardess, Piano, and Library.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fast-sailing Bark ARISTIDES, Captain K. T. JANS, will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., 27, Medow Street. Agents for the Bark *Aristides*.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a cossting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 36 days 8 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

The railway between Trieste, Gabinia and Vienna, is complete throughout.

The Customhouse and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.: *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-ports *visés* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27 Medow Street.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice.

The exact hour at which the Steamer will be despatched will be given in future Advertisements two days before departure.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th December 1863.

EXCURSION DURING THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

TO RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, GOA, CARWAR, CANNANORE, CALICUT AND COCHIN, AND BACK TO BOMBAY IN EIGHT DAYS.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, Captain KIDDER, to the above Ports on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, returning on TUESDAY, the 5th January 1864.

Bombay departure	28th	December	.....	at 6	P.M.
Calling at Rutnaghery	29th	„	... about	1	„
Ditto Vingorla	29th	„	... „	10	„
Ditto Goa	30th	„	... „	5	A.M.
Ditto Carwar	30th	„	... „	11	„
Ditto Cannanore	31st	„	... „	4	P.M.
Ditto Calicut	31st	„	... „	10	„
Arriving at Cochin	1st	January	... „	9	A.M.
Returning :—					
From Cochin on	2nd	January	... .	at 6	A.M.
Calling at Calicut	2nd	„	... .	„ 5	P.M.
Ditto Cannanore	2nd	„	... .	„ 11	P.M.
Ditto Carwar	4th	„	... .	„ 5	A.M.
Ditto Goa	4th	„	... .	„ 11	A.M.
Ditto Vingorla	4th	„	... .	„ 2	P.M.
Ditto Rutnaghery	5th	„	... .	„ 12	P.M.
Arriving at Bombay	5th	„	... .	„ 6	P.M.

Rates of Passage Money.

	Single Journey.		Double Journey.	
	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin.	Deck.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Rutnaghery ...	30	7	50	10
Ditto Vingorla	50	10	80	15
Ditto Goa	55	12	100	20
Ditto Carwar	60	15	100	20
Ditto Cannanore	75	17	130	30
Ditto Calicut	90	20	150	35
Ditto Cochin	100	25	150	40

The above rates for cabin passage include messing; but not wines or liquors, which may be had on board. Deck passengers are not victualled by the ships. Rates of freight for merchandize, specie, &c., as well as any other information that may be required, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th December 1863.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, (700 Tons and 140 H. P.) Captain COTTLE, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo for Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., positively.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavaksana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PILOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 19th December 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per *Trenton*, WALKER, Master, from Liverpool, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WALKER will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 17th December 1863. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Walmer Castle*, from London, are requested TO SEND BOATS to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

Captain ORMSBY will not be responsible for the condition or contents of Packages after they have left the Ship's side.

WALLACE & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Preston*, Captain P. WAKEM, from London, are requested TO SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after having left the Ship's deck.

LYON, BRUTHERS & Co.,
Agents for the Owners of the *Preston*.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby requested to despatch boats immediately for their delivery, otherwise the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expence of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Celestial Empire*.

Bombay, 17th December 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO by ship *Flower of the Forest*, BARSLEY, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain BARSLEY, will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents of the *Flower of the Forest*.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *William Steenston*, from Rangoon, are requested to send for their Timber, &c., as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at their risk and expense, also, that neither Owner nor Captain will be responsible for any damage or loss occasioned thereby

BHOYJEEBHOY MOOSAJEE & Co.,
Agents and Owners of Ship *William Steenson*.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

Notices.

SEVENTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Society will be held at the office of the undersigned on the 24th instant at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of determining to establish a Eight Society on the 1st proximo, in succession to the Seventh which closes on the 31st instant.

W. NICOL & CO.,
Bombay 21st Dec. 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE MINT will be closed on the 25th and 26th instant, and on the 1st and 2nd proximo.

J. A. BALLARD, Lieut.-Col.,
Mint Master.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

NOTICE.—Referring to the Advertisement of 12th November, of the issue of additional Shares of this Bank, Shareholders are not paid before due date, will be absolutely forfeited.

As all the Banks will be closed from 29th instant, to 2nd proximo, all Calls and Premiums must be paid on or before 28th instant.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 16th December 1863.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—With reference to previous notice dated 8th October last, holders of shares in this Company, on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per Share has not been paid, are hereby informed, that if the said Call be not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before SATURDAY, the 9th of January 1864, all such shares, on which the said Call is not paid, will be forfeited.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED,) give public notice, that they have removed to larger Premises in No. 1, Rampart Row.

WILLIAM COMRIE, Acting Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—ON THE 1ST JANUARY 1864,

ANDERSON & Co.,
English Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
To No. 1, MEDOW STREET,
OPPOSITE MESSRS. P. GRANT & SONS, SADDLERS.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES ON THE 17TH DECEMBER 1863.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and following days at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing, Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails Iron and copper, Paints Europe, of different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid before the articles are cleared away.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863.

SACRED SONGS AND READINGS.

TOWN HALL.

SATURDAY, 26TH DECEMBER 1863, AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M.

MR. J. R. BLACK has the honor to intimate that on SATURDAY afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he will give at the Town Hall one of his Entertainments of

SACRED SONGS AND READINGS.

He will introduce the following Songs from various Oratories, &c., by appropriate Readings from

MILTON'S "PARADISE LOST."

PART I.

Recit.—Straight Opening Her Fertile Womb	}	From the "Creation," by Hayden.
Aria.—Now Heaven in Fullest Glory Shone		
Recit.—And God Created Man		
Aria.—In Native Worth		
Declamatory Song.—Consume Them All	}	(St Paul, by Mendelssohn. M. P. King.
Recited Aria.—Eve's Lamentation.		
Aria.—Comfort Ye My People		
Recit.—The Voice of Him that Crieth.	}	From the "Messiah," by Handel.
Aria.—Every Valley shall be Exalted.		
Recit.—Behold I Tell You a Mystery...		
Aria.—The Trumpet Shall Sound		

PART II.

Recit.—I Feel the Deity Within	}	From "Judas Maccabæus," by Handel.
Aria.—Arm, Arm Ye Brave		
Aria.—It is Enough	}	From "Elijah," by Mendelssohn.
Do.—O Rest in the Lord		
Do.—Total Eclipse	}	From "Samson," by Handel.
Do.—Honor and Arms		

PIANOFORTE AND HARMONIUM—MR. I. C. PHILLIPS.

Doors open at half-past 2, commence at 3.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats..... Rs. 5
Unreserved Seats..... „ 3

Tickets to be obtained at the Office of the *Times of India*, where a plan of the Seats may be seen.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

F. BORSINI begs to inform his numerous customers and the public, in general, that he has received by last Overland Mail a splendid stock of Paris and London jewellery, of last fashion, also watches all well selected and moderate price, a good opportunity for approaching holidays.

38, Medow Street, Bombay, 7th December 1863.

Notices.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on the 25th instant, and from the 29th to the 2nd January, both days inclusive, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R MACNEIL, Agent.

For the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited),
R. BARNES, Manager.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
E. HEYCOCK, Manager.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited),
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agency of the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris,
T. R. K. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

For the Royal Bank of India,
J. GORDON, Manager.

For the Bank of India
R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

For the Scinde, Punjaub & Delhi Bank Corporation, (Limited)
A. MACKINTOSH, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th December 1863.

EIGHTH BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

THE Half-yearly Subscription to this Society falls due at the Office of the undersigned on the 1st proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees two hundred and fifty per Share, is payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 5th proximo.

W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY will receive Tenders up to MONDAY, the 28th instant, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels carried and to be carried by its line.

Sealed Tenders Superscribed "Tenders for Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels" to be sent to the address of the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh Perell, where printed specifications with Form of Tender attached may be obtained on application, and on which forms alone will tenders be considered.

The Company are not bound to accept the lowest nor any Tender.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 8th December 1863.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Second Call of Rupees 25 (Twenty five) per Share, will be payable by the Shareholders of the Company at the Company's Offices, on or before 20th January 1864.

Interest will be charged at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified date will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 15th December 1863.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS having made an ELEVENTH CALL, the Share holders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 21st January 1864, Rupees Fifty per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

ફોર્ટ પ્રેસ કમ્પની (મર્યાદિત.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following Calls will be payable by the Shareholders of the above Company, at the Office of the undersigned on the dates specified below, and that interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all calls unpaid after those dates.

3rd Call Rs. 500 to be paid on or before 15th November 1863.
4th „ „ 500 do. do. 31st December 1863.

By order of the Directors,
.....
12th September 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

Directors.

T. T. Lidderdale Esq. C. M. Keir Esq.
Gavin Stewart Esq. Framjee Nusserwanjee Esq.

Medical Referee.—Dr. G. R. Ballingall.
Secretaries and Treasurers.—W. Nicol & Co.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETY are desirous of drawing the attention of the public to this institution, feeling that as it becomes better known, the benefits it offers will be more generally appreciated by persons wishing to insure their lives.

The object of the Society is to provide a fund for the insurance of lives, and it is conducted somewhat on the principle of mutual insurance Offices.

The fund is divided into shares and eighths of shares, and an individual may subscribe for a certain number of shares or parts of shares, but not exceeding four entire shares. Shares may be at the choice of the subscriber or on that of another person, and the interest in the Society may at any time be transferred or assigned, due notice to that effect being given to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

The principle of the Society is the equal division of the fund accumulated during the period over which each Society extends to the holders of policies which have lapsed through the death of persons whose lives were insured.

Each Society lasts for a period of five years, and the institution is permanent by establishing a new Society in succession to each Society as it expires to which existing policies are transferred.

The value of the shares in the Societies already closed were as follows.

First Society ending 31st December	1833.....	Rs.	7,469
Second do. do.	1838.....	„	7,476
Third do. do.	1843.....	„	9,708
Fourth do. do.	1848.....	„	9,545
Fifth do. do.	1853.....	„	9,133
Sixth do. do.	1858.....	„	8,636

and the Director confidently expect that the value of shares in the Seventh Society terminating on the 31st December will be fully equal to the average previous Societies.

Any persons desirous of entering the Society will receive full particulars by applying to the Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bom ay, 23rd November 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

TO HOTEL COMPANIES AND OTHERS.

SITE of valuable ground for Hotel purposes in the immediate vicinity of the principal passenger-landing place, the termini of the Bombay and Baroda, and Great Indian Peninsula Railway Trunk Lines, the Public Offices, Banks, and principal Commercial Establishments, to be disposed of on the Esplanade, Island of Bombay.

1. Her Majesty's Government of Bombay are prepared to receive tenders for the purchase on a building lease, for the term of 99 years from the 1st August 1864, at an annual rent of one rupee per acre, of a plot of ground containing 4 acres, on which is to be built a first-class Hotel, to contain not less than 300 bed-rooms. An upset price of Rs. 10,00,000, has been fixed; a tender at a lower rate will be rejected.

2. Plans of the ground may be seen on application to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, India Office, London, or to the Superintending Engineer, Presidency Division, Bombay.

3. Persons tendering must deposit in cash, or Government Securities duly endorsed the sum of £10,000 with the Secretary of State or the sum of Rupees 100,000 with the Chief Secretary to Government of Bombay.

4. The Secretary of State will give a certificate acknowledging the receipt of any such deposit in England and no tender will be considered unless such deposit has been made in England or Bombay.

5. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers may be received in Bombay by parties who have made the deposits there, on or after the 1st April 1864, and by the first Mail leaving Bombay in April, the Secretary of State will be informed of the result of the offers, in order that any parties who have made the deposit in England may receive their deposits immediately after the arrival of that Mail.

6. The amount of the deposit of the party whose tender may be accepted will, if such deposit has been made in sterling be estimated at the exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

7. The balance of the purchase money must be paid in Bombay on or before the 1st August 1864, and in default, the deposit will be forfeited and the party will lose all right to the land.

8. The parties whose tender may be accepted must submit finished designs and specifications for the Hotel, for the approval of the Government of Bombay on or before the 1st July 1864.

9. The persons whose tender may be accepted will, before they are let into possession, be required to sign an agreement to erect and completely finish, to the satisfaction of the lessee's surveyor or in conformity with the approved designs and specifications a first-class Hotel with all proper and convenient out buildings before the 1st August 1867, and to have the building covered in by such time as shall be fixed by the lessee's surveyor.

10. The agreement will contain Clauses binding the lessees to keep the premises in repair and perfectly drained, and to pay all rates and taxes, to use them only for first-class Hotel, or purposes which in the opinion of the Government of Bombay, may be subsidiary thereto, to keep the buildings and fixtures insured in the lessor's name in the sum of Rs. 10,00,000 at least, not to assign or underlet without license, and all such other clauses, conditions, covenants and Provisoes, as shall ye deemed proper or necessary by the surveyor appointed by Government.

11. The lessee's are not to be at liberty to enquire into the lessor's title.

12. On the completion of the buildings to the satisfaction of the surveyors, a lease will be granted on the lessee's executing a counterpart thereof, such lease or counterpart and the said agreement to be prepared by the lessor's solicitor at the lessee's expense.

13. Sealed tender must be delivered at the Secretariat, Bombay, and be addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, and endorsed "Tender for Hotel," and, unless the deposit has been paid in Bombay, must be accompanied by a certificate that the deposit has been paid to the Secretary of State; all tenders must be delivered on or before noon of the 15th March 1864, unless the Mail leaving England on or about the 18th February 1864 has not then been delivered in Bombay, in which case, tenders will be received up to twenty-four hours after the arrival of such Mail.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
M. K. KENNEDY, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.
Secretary to Government.

Books, &c., for Sale.

Will be published about the 28th instant,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

PRICE Rs. 6 Cash ; Credit Rs. 7 ; Postage As. 6.

ALSO,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care has been exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency has been corrected up to the present time, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published has been introduced.

No effort or expense has been spared to secure for the above work its well earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Karrachee.—Mr. WALTER MORELEJON ; *Poona*, Mr. COWASJEE FURDONJEE.

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Also,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK.

Bombay Gazette, Dec. 23rd 1863.

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THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further Supplies of the following received per "Benares."

Haskell's Railways in High Latitude, 2 vols. imperial 8vo. plates	45	0
Bon Gaulher's Book of Ballads, sq. cl. gilt	5	0
Revd. Mr. Mercer's Psalter, larger edn.	1	8
Do. do. do. smaller	1	8
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Trigonometrical Survey Maps of India, various numbers, cloth, in case, each	5	0

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NOTICE.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It will be taken for granted that all those who do not reply to this notice wish whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 27th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

24, Medow Street, Fort.

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RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "MALTA."

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Mr. Wind and Madame Rain. By Paul de Musset.....	3	12
Forgotten Notes of Country Life	3	12
Wheeler's Handbook on Cotton Cultivation, Manufacture and Commerce	5	12
A Good Fight in the Battle of Life. A domestic tale founded on facts	0	12
A Book of the Pastions. By G. P. R. James, 16 Illustrations	5	12
Animal Physics ; or the body and its functions familiarly explained. By Dr. Loudoun. 1 vol.	2	12
Illustrated Book of Songs for children	2	12
Mary Seaham. By Mrs. Grey	1	8
Sir W. Scott's Anne of Geierstein	0	12
Les Complices. By Claude Vignon	2	4
The Family Doctor. By a Dispensary Surgeon	5	4
Day and night of a Gent's Life. By J. Bennett	1	2
Female Life in Prison. By a Prison Matron	3	10
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Illustrated	3	12
Father Mathew, a biography. By J. F. Maguire, M. P.	3	8
Wine, the Vine, and the Cellar. By T. G. Shaw P.	12	8
A Personal Narrative of thirteen years' service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan for the suppression of Human Sacrifice. *By* Major General John Campbell, C.B.	10	8
Morning on the mountains ; or Woman and her Savious in Persia, by a returned Missionary	3	12
Bel Demonio, a love story. By P. Fevall	1	8
The Young Woman's Companion in all her social relations	2	8
Wilson's Notes Anacreontic, Vols. 1 and 2	5	0
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The Feasts of Crimbel &c. By K. Hervey	3	8
Douglas Jerrold's Works, Vol. 1. St. Giles and St. James	4	8
Punch's Letters to his Son		
On the influence of Mechanical and Physiological Rest in treatment of accidents and surgical diseases, and the diagnostic value of pain. By J. Jo Hilton, F. R. C. S.	12	0
On Australian Climates and their influence in the prevention and arrest of Pulmonary Consumption. By S. D. Bird, M. D.	5	12
School and Home ; or leaves from a Boy's Journal...	3	12
Margaret's secret and its success. By Mrs. O Brien..	3	12
The Black Panther ; or, a Boy's adventures among the Red skins. By Sir C. F. L. Wraxall	3	12
Lesson at Home ; or, pleasure and profit, &c.....	2	12
The Listener. By Caroline Fry	2	12
The Ghost : a legend. By Clara Secord	1	8
The Children's Picture Gallery—80 illustrations.....	3	12
Lewells Pastures. By author of "Sir F. Dermot" &c.	1	8
Englishwoman's Domestic Magazine, vol. 7.....	3	12
Robinson Crusoe. (Handsome Edition)	15	12
Nuttall's Standard English Dictionary	5	12
Walshe (Stonehenge) on the Horse in the Stable and in the Field	13	8
Walshe's (Stonehenge) British Rural Sports. 1863	8	0
Adventures of Rob Roy. By Jas. Grant.....	3	12
Ran away to Sea. An autobiography for Boys	3	12
The Plant Hunters, By Capt. M. Reid	3	12
Revd. Mr. Taylor's Psalter, larger edn.	2	12
Every little Boy's book. Illustrated.....	2	12
Glimpses of our Island Home. By Mrs. Geldart	2	0
Marian and her Pupils. By C. Lankester	2	0
Jack Harkaway Friends and Foes. By Revd. J. G. Wood.	2	0
Stonehenge's Manly Exercises.....	0	6
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Neil's Culture and self Culture	0	12
The Boy's Own Volume of fact, fiction, history, and adventure. Midsummer 1863	3	12
Billiards—Chess—Whist &c. Each	0	12
Gummer Grethel's Fairy Tales	3	12
Longfellow's Prose Works. (Bohn's Edn)	2	12
Foster's Essays, Popular, Ignorance, &c.....	2	12
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Squires's Pharmacopeias of London Hospitals.....	2	12
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Dumas's Vicomte de Bragelonne	2	0
Fatherless Fanny, the Mendicant	1	0
Pippin's Day with the Fox Hounds	15	12
Leech's Pictures of Life and Character, 4th series	0	0
A day with the Stag Hounds. By Phiz	15	12
Wall on comparative merits of a Rifle Gun and Rotary Rocket.....	2	4
Staunton's Handbook of Chess.....	3	12
——— Chess Players Companion	3	12
Every man's Own Lawyer. By a Barrister	5	0
Cowell's Comic Songs, with music	0	12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of medicine, Jan. to June 1863.	4	8
Rankine's Civil Engineering	12	0
Templeton's Workshop Companion.....	3	12
Sullivan's English Dictionary.....	2	12
——— Geography Generalized	1	8
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VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1498	Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama.	Nov. 4
514	Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.	
1141	Catherine Sanken, McMillen. Charente (s).	
278	Colonist, Gibson.	Oct. 30
1150	Constable, Klinslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
710	Daphne, Foreman—Martin Young & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Brace—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
	Duke of Edinburgh, Chamberlain—Blackwell & Co.	Aug. 28
967	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	July 22
818	Edwin Fox, Maclean—Blackwell & Co.	Oct. 18
1095	Egeria, Hovey—Martin, Young & Co.	Nov. 7
689	Empress, Piers.	
949	Gertrude, Spedding.	Sept. 26
1241	Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Steel Priegar & Co,	
769	Glowworm, Hughes.	
1598	H. M. St. Assaye.	Oct. 24
1225	King Arthur, Grigs.	Oct. 9
909	Lepanto, Martin—Steelar Priegar & Co.	Oct. 9
701	Mosarelly, Day.	Nov. 18
730	Percy Douglas, Hanson.	
1312	Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.—B. H. Cama.	
861	Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 24
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
709	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
989	Southampton, Linstrom.	Aug. 27
722	Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co.	Nov. 5
1195	Thunderbolt, Wetherell.—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	
1744	Troed, Stuart.	Sept. 4
505	Yarra, Smith.	Nov. 18
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
183	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 5
1061	Kirkham, Routledge.	
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
169	Rafaela, Reid.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith.—S. & N. Nanabhoy.	
	Admiral Smith.	
1824	Adriatic, Scott.	Oct. 1
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	Aug. 15
209	Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co.	Nov. 10
991	Ambrose, Daniel.	Oct. 9
1847	Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1096	Arran, Martin.	
1249	Aremedel,—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Sept. 25
1359	Bospherus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 29
1547	Black Eagle, Basset.	Nov. 14
1035	Bavelaw, Hughes.	
1433	British Empire, Jones.	
282	Bulwark, Shumanyar,—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 16
1063	Cashlan, Welburn.	
918	Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	
869	Coronet, Cuvray—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
713	Charles Randall, Thompson.	
1430	Cicero, Alexander.	Oct. 1
	Clyde, Stoddart—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 17
972	Concordia, Ross.—W. Nicol & Co.	Oct. 8
1397	Donna Amelia, Smith.	
393	Dumbarton, Finlay.—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	Oct. 6
156	Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co.	Sept. 11
1230	Feronia, Hutchinson.	
1094	Four de Lis, Taylor,—Remington & Co.	
1317	Henry Moore, Steward—Rennie Scovell & Co.	
1849	Henry Fernie, Brown.	
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	Sept. 20
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell and Co.	Sept. 25
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
843	Jamsetjee Carnetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	Sept. 18
445	James Seddon, Jaffaris.	Nov. 18
1707	King of Algeria, Curphy.	Oct. 6
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Mariata, Brown—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1013	Magnolia, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1240	Mistress of the Seas, Orkney.	Nov. 10
643	Morera, Walding.	
833	Nydia,—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 11
1001	Orage, Masterton.	Sept. 25
1082	Palmyra, Tegan.—Ritchie Steuart & Co	Aug. 1
1328	Princess Alexandra, White.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 24
641	Robert Ribson, Brough—A. H. Huashke & Co.	Aug. 25
1000	Rooder.	
	Seabourg, Roberts.	
1026	Saracen, Vaughan.	
1075	South, Wilson.	
1053	Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co.	Oct. 31
1101	Shannon—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 13
1161	Simoon, Murphy.	Nov. 12
1160	Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Simpcott.—Coupland & Co.	Sept. 28
264	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Oct. 9
776	Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co.	Aug. 13
1179	Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay Clark & Co.	
432	Tim Whiffler, Cotter—John Clover & Co.	Nov. 7
697	Tomogonaje, Poe—Cardwell Parsons & Co.	
837	Vittoria, Martin.	Sept. 24
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1615	William Cargill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 12
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	Oct. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baroua Macalay, Cuningham.—E. Latham & Co.	July 3
1132	Caroline, Atherrige.	Oct. 1
1598	Glenmerden, Gibson.—John Clover & Co.	Sept. 29
1998	Diadem.	
949	Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart and Co.	Sept. 24
1051	Glenalva, William—W. Nicol and Co.	Sept. 24
1067	May Queen, Penny.	Sept. 29
1094	North, Brown.	
1011	Vicksburg, Scott.	Oct. 30
	FROM BANJKOK.	
490	Ellen Masters, Glover.	
386	Nerbudda.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
810	Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 1
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1197	Africana, Hatfield.	
1134	Epaminondas, Hensley.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
1072	Jane Parker, Davis.	
533	Neptune, Vesey.	
	Statelis, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladston—Ewart Latham & Co.	
1250	Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.	Nov. 13
647	Zemindar, Jones.	Nov. 13
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Bernice, Hutchinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
630	Agincourt, Williams—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earl of Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1209	Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.	
790	Montrose, McIntyre.—Lyon Brothers, & Co.	Oct. 5
1180	Ormuzd (s), R. I. S. N. Co.	Nov. 9
698	City of Benares, McMillan—Finlay Clark & Co.	Sept. 26
686	City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark & Co.	
781	Maria an, Hepburn.—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 9
781	Myrtle, Wardon.—W. Nicol & Co.	Sept. 25
	Untrau (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
	Charlotte.	Nov. 25
532	Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.	
	Gloucester.	Nov. 22
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1402	Clydesdale, B. & A. Hormasjee	Dec. 4
826	Clymene.	Nov. 21
861	Ceres.	
1056	Day Dream.	
329	Emu.	
	Esmeralda, York, Stearns Hebert & Co.	
560	Euphrates (s).	
368	Faluca Sadan.	
1250	Labrador, Quinna.	
1344	Lady Clarendon.	
664	Mary Ann.	
819	Omar Pasha.	
982	Princess Somnasetty, Robinson—Henry Forman.	Dec. 1
898	Raritan—Cobin & Co.	
974	Sir Hugh Rose.	
1166	Startled Fawn.	
1099	T. E. Lemon, Lemon, Rainy.	Dec. 4
363	Teazer.	
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
	Sarah—Forbes & Co.	
	FROM BEISEDORE.	
	Kildare W. John.	
	FROM BOSTON.	
991	Pericles, Furguson—Framjee, Sands & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

275	Ann Jenkins, Jones—Fleming & Co.	
738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.—Fleming & Co.	
	Chinsera, Mott—Fleming & Co.	Aug. 1
336	F. Basil, Laws.	
467	Fanny, Chase.	
336	Frederick Bassil, Laws.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
	Madge, Stewart—Fleming & Co.	
672	Scinde, Schrewsbury—Fleming & Co.	
357	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
811	Alipore—Fleming & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
783	Assaye, Andrews.—Fleming & Co.	July 15
1254	Europa, Clark—Fleming & Co.	
364	Helen Marrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
599	Index, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	

BENGAL.

Fulta, [illegible] Dec. 19, announced the arrivals of the *Carnarvon*, Farquhar, from Suez 29th Nov., touched at Aden 6th Nov., Galle 6th Dec. and Madras 9th; *City of Melvile*, Co'e, from Liverpool 9th Aug; *Trevelyan*, Gooch, from Cork 8th Aug.; *Gitana*, and *Maria Hay*, particulars not received.

The Telegraph of December 14, announced the arrivals of the *Phlaenens*, Fouveire, from False Point 10th Dec.; *Persia*, Helville, from Singapore 29th Nov., touched at Malacca 30th Nov., Penang 3rd, Moulmein 8th, and Rangoon 10th Dec.; *Louis, Elizabeth Nicholson, Frederick, Mercury, Robinson Crusoe* and *Solforino*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—December 17, French Steamer *Erymanthe* Marsins, from Galle 14th, and Pondicherry 16th December.

DEPARTURE.—December 16, Screw Steamer *Queen of the South*, Stewart, to Calcutta.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 23.

Kirby, Lieut. W. H., Deputy Adjutant General, on duty, from Poona.

Wely, Lieut., 18th R. I. Regiment, on leave, from Khandalla.

Castiller, Deputy Inspector General, Bombay Staff, on duty, from Bendanee.

Hill, Captain 56th Regiment, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURE.—DECEMBER 22.

Castiller, Deputy Inspector General, D. Bombay Staff, on duty, form Bendanee.

GARRISON ORDERS.—23RD DEC. 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

The 31st Regt. will furnish immediately 2 orderlies to the Adjutant General's office on the Esplanade which will be detailed daily till further orders to attend at 9 A.M.

With reference to the concluding portion of para. 5 of Garrison Orders of the 19th instant, private Bruce, 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, will be sent to rejoin at Sholapore by the 9 P.M. train this day.

With reference to para. 7 of yesterday's Garrison Orders the first salute will be fired at 8-20 instead of the hour therein named.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 22nd Dec. 1863.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to authorize the following transfer:—

Private Robert Hales from 56th Regiment of Foot to Royal Artillery to join 14th Brigade.

Assistant Surgeon J. Kearney, is appointed to the medical charge of the details, 18th Regiment N. I., proceeding from Bombay to Mandvee from thence he will proceed to Aden in charge of details 1st Grenadiers returning to Bombay with the details 15th Regiment N. I.

Bombay Marine.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY CAPTIAN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 23rd December 1863.

On all occasions of salt meat being pronounced unfit for food is to be taken out of sea and thrown overboard in the presence of the Committee who are to certify to this effect on the face of the survey Report.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 23rd Dec. 1863.

Lieut. R. Williams late Indian Navy, is permitted to resign his appointment of surveyor of the Back Bay survey, from this date.

Thomas Cochrane, General No. 5210, A. B. of the *Comet*, having arrived by the *Coringa*, is directed to join the Floating Batteries as Supernumerary.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DISTRICT COURT MARTIAL ON CONDUCTOR G. R. PURVIS.

(Concluded from the Bombay Gazette, Dec. 21.)

Mr. Purvis in continuation stated:—

Mr. Singlehurst said. "You place me under arrest, you 'soor' you have no sword!" That Mrs. Clark came and begged very hard for her husband to be let off. That the prisoner told Serjeant Clark to report the affair to Mr. Chetham.

By the Court.—Where was Mrs. Clark, when the scuffle occurred?

A.—I could not see, as the bathing room was between us.

By the Prisoner.—State what reason Serjeant Clark gave for interfering?

A.—He said he knew nothing of it, that he was asleep, and hearing the row, got out of bed and came to separate them.

The plan was shown to the witness, who was asked to point out where the scuffle took place. Having done so, she was asked, if it did not take place behind the wall, at a spot marked by a dot on the plan.

Witness replied that there was no room for a scuffle behind the wall. "The wall is not so large as is shewn on the plan." The Court again referred the witness to a smaller plan, and desired her to point out the spot, which she did. It was then decided by the Court that it would be advisable to proceed and examine the ground.

Unnoo (Ayah) in the employ of the prisoner examined through an interpreter, deposed as follows:—On the night in question about 8½ P.M. Serjeant Clark and his wife were sitting in Mr. Singlehurst's quarters. The cook, my husband, was grinding coffee inside the cook-room when Mr. Singlehurst came out with a stick and said, "Take this coffee outside, and grind it." He refused to obey, and I said "I will go and report to Mr. Purvis," I then called Mr. Purvis. He came out to Mr. Singlehurst, and I followed him. They had some words, and Mrs. Singlehurst called Mr. Purvis "black-guard liar." Mr. Purvis told Mrs. Singlehurst not to use bad language, Mr. Singlehurst then said "big-liar," and threw down his pipe, and struck Mr. Purvis on the eye with his right hand and on chest with his left hand, then with his right. I was standing by, Serjeant Clark came out, and separated them. (The witness showed how this was done by joining her flats and hanging forward with both hands). The first blows were struck in the compound, but during the struggle they came out, Serjeant Clark pushed Mr. Purvis.

Answer to Question by Prisoner. Serjeant Clark's boy up to that night slept in the cook-room but on that night did not. He was not there when the disturbance took place.

By Prisoner.—Did I strike any one during the scuffle?

A.—No, I saw Mr. Purvis struck, but did not see Mr. Purvis strike.

By the Court.—Were you present during the whole time of the disturbance?

A.—Yes.

Quarter Master Serjeant Coulter, Royal Engineers, was sworn, and deposed that, "on the night in question, about 9 P.M., Mrs. Purvis, wife of prisoner, came to witness' quarters, and said that her husband had been beaten, and begged witness would come over to their bungalow as she apprehended her husband would receive further violence from Mr. Singlehurst. Witness accompanied her, and saw the Prisoner in his quarters. He had a black eye. Witness examined Prisoner's head and there was a large lumpon the back of it. Both marks had the appearance of having been produced by severe blows.

Francis, cook, (Madras Christian) in the employ of the prisoner, sworn, and examined through an interpreter.

In answer to a question by the prisoner.—I saw Mr. Singlehurst strike Mr. Purvis, but Mr. Purvis did not strike or offer to strike any one.

By the Court.—Where were you?

A.—I was quite near. About two paces distant. (This witness's evidence corroborated the evidence of the Ayah in every particular.)" Mr. Singlehurst struck prisoner three times once under the eye and twice in the chest."

By the Court.—Could a blow have been struck by the prisoner without your witnessing it? This was evidently a poser for the interpreter, who made two or three attempts, but only elicited a repetition of the statement, "Singlehurst Sahib marra Purvis Sahib, Purvis Sahib mai mara Singlehurst Sahib." The interpreter appealed to the President if he had not put the question right who replied.

"You are the interpreter." At length the question was abandoned, owing to the dense stupidity of the witness in not understanding his own language, and the Court was adjourned until 11 A.M. Tuesday.

THIRD DAY.

Proceeding resumed, Tuesday 15th instant, Francis (cook in the employ of prisoner recalled and examined on his former oath.)

By the prisoner.—Did I receive annoyance by having red lead put in the water used for drinking?

A.—I have never seen it put there, but I have found in the morning on getting water for the coffee that red paint had been put in it. This paint witness described as the red stuff used by the Hindoos for painting their images, &c.

Q. By the Prosecutor.—What took place before the blows were struck?

The witness's evidence corroborated that given by the Ayah, his wife. He "could not tell what they were talking about as he did not understand English."

Prosecutor.—"If he does not understand English how could he understand what Mr. Purvis said to Mr. Singlehurst regarding grinding coffee?

Several questions were then put to witness in English, apparently with the view of ascertaining the extent of his knowledge of the language but without any result.

Question by prosecutor (in English.—As you don't understand English how do you understand what was said?

Answer.—"Do, tin bat sumujta."

By the Court (in Hindoostani.)—Was it a moonlight night?

A.—Yes.

The Prosecutor wished to bring forward as evidence, some depositions that had been made concerning the occurrences at a Court of Enquiry and some discussion took place as to whether such evidence was admissable. The President was of opinion that the Court could not take cognizance of any proceedings of a Court of Enquiry. The Court finally adjourned whilst the prosecutor went to ask the opinion of the Judge Advocate General.

The Court was re-opened. Our reporter was unable to ascertain the decision of the Judge Advocate General, but as the subject was not again alluded to, it is to be presumed that it was in the negative.

William Frederick Purvis—another son of prisoner, was next examined. His evidence corroborated the preceding.

By the Prisoner.—Did you see me strike or offer to strike any one.

A.—I did not see my Father strike Mr. Singlehurst or strike or offer to strike any one. I was present the whole of the time.

The prisoner requested that Lieutenant Chetham might be sent for.

Lieutenant Chetham Ordnance Department, sworn.

By the Prisoner.—Did not Serjeant Clark in your presence say that he would accuse me of having struck the first blow, if I included him in the charge of assulting me.

A.—No (very emphatically.)

By Prosecutor.—Did Mr. Purvis report to you that he had placed Serjeant Clark under arrest?

A.—No.

By the Prosecutor.—Did you ever hear any complaints from Mr. Singlehurst regarding annoyance from Mr. Purvis' family.

A.—Often (vehemently.)

By prisoner.—Were these complaints made in my presence.

A.—No, but were communicated to you—The witness was here interrupted and told that no question could be allowed that was not put through the court.

Serjeant Clark recalled, and examined on his former oath.

By the Prisoner.—State all you heard at Mr. Chetham's quarters on the occasion of the report to Mr, Chetham.

A.—I heard Mr. Singlehurst report to Mr. Chetham that Mr. Purvis had assulted him—Mr. Purvis arrived soon after and said that Mr. Singlehurst had assulted him, and that I had separated them, but that he (prisoner) thought, by the way I lifted my hand, that I was going to strike him. The cook was then called on by Mr. Chetham to give evidence whether I had struck Mr. Purvis or not. The cook stated that I had separated them, shewing by extending his arms how I had done so. Previous to this Mr. Purvis said that he had made Mr. Singlehurst a prisoner, Mr. Singlehurst said "How could he make me a prisoner when he is a prisoner himself?.

By the Court.—Were you aware that he was a prisoner?

A.—The general impression in the department was that he was a prisoner, but I am not in a position to state it.

A.—Resumed.—Lieutenant Chetham then said. "If he has made you a prisoner pou must remain a prisoner," but after consideration he said to Mr. Singlehurst "You are not a prisoner, but go home to your quarters." He detained me some time longer, and then dismissed me, desiring me to maintain peace between the parties as well as I was able.

By the prisoner.—Did you hear me ask for the assistance of the police?

A.—No.

By the prisoner.—Why did you tell me in Lieutinant Chetham's presence that if I accused you, you would swear that I struck the first blow.

A.—Had I done so Lieutenant Chetham would immediately have put me under arrest.

The president.—Answer yes or no?

A.—I did not tell you so. All that I said at the Court of Enquiry I have substantiated now.

This closed the case for the defence, and the Court adjourned until 11 A.M. Wesnesday.

FORTH DAY.

Wednesday, 16th instant.—The Court concenced proceeding in a body to examine the scence of scuffle, when, from what our reporter was able to gather, the plan was found to be incorrect. The prisoner, handed in some document to be attached to the proceedings, and this closed the trial.

Extract. 12, para of a minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 14th December.

12th. I looked at the Arsenal in the course of my inspection, and could not but admire the completeness of the arrangements and the Order in which it is kept. *

I beg to annex for the information of His Excellency in Council, statements, of the Ordenance and Stores, the Subordinates and the Establishment of Workmen now employment under Deputy Commissary Purvis at Ahmednuggur.

Extract Para. 2 of a Department Order, by Major Hicks, dated Mooltan January 31st 1851.

2nd. On conductor Lake's departure, sick to Bombay, I made special application for a Warrant Officer willing and able to conduct the Office duties in addition to that of a Warrant Officer.

Acting Sub-Conductor Purvis has well answered this requisition.

Extract Para. 2 of Departmental Order by Captain B. B. Fuller; No. 67 of 1856 dated Belgaum March 20th.

2nd. The Commissary of Ordnance in justice to another most promising Warrant Officer, Mr. Cr. R. Purvis, begs to thank him for the excellent state he has kept his branch (the Petty Stores) in and which he received in the greatest disorder, also for the intelligence he has at all times displayed, which Captain Fuller is certain will be equally conspicuous in the responsible duties now devolving on him as Senior Warrant Officer on Mr. Hazelgrove's departure.

Extract Para 2 of a Departmental Order No. 207 of 1856 by Captain Biggs, dated Belgaum 8th May 1856.

2nd. The Commissary of Ordnance takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of Mr. Purvis abilities, zeal, and knowledge of his duties and begs to assure him he shall always feel a lively interest in his welfare and advancement.

Extract Paras 2 and 3 of Letter No. 7217 from the Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, dated Bombay 24th Dec. 1861.

2nd. That Mr. Purvis is deserving of reward I most freely admit, but before he can be promoted or the Department in supercession of his Seniors it must be shown that they are deserving of the injury this would inflict on them.

3rd. I trust that Mr. Purvis' valuable services will at some future time be acknowledged by his promotion to a higher rank in the army whereby no injustice will be done to others! but as present Departmental advancement cannot be given to him without this injustice, I am debarred from recommending it.

Extract of letter from Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, J. Seater, dated Hyderabad 1st October 1852.

At your request I most willingly hereby certify that I had every reason to be well satisfied with the manner you conducted the Office duties while I was in charge of the Arsenal at Hyderabad from February 1851 to June 1852.

"Those accounts with the Pay Officer were found always most correct.

* *

I trust you will continue to go on in the same manner, and that you will be able to give equal satisfaction to the Officer now in charge who has much more powerful interest in bringing your qualifications to the favorable notice of the Military Board.

C. A. MOYLE, Major.
President District Court Martial.

—Poona Observer, Dec. 22.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At Umballa, on the 13th December, the wife of Major C. O'B. Palmer, late 1st E. B. Fusiliers, of a daughter.

At 5, Alipore Lane, Alipore, on the 14th instant, the wife of Lieutenant William V. F. Jacob, late 6th Regiment, Bengal European Infantry, Assistant Superintendent Police, in charge Fereedpore District, of a son.

At Bareilly, on the 14th December, the wife of Mr. Thomas Jolly, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At the Hyderabad Residency, on the 16th December, Mr. John William Edwards, to Gertrude Elizabeth, second daughter of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Bayley, Hyderabad Contingent.

DEATHS.

At Kishnaghur, on the 11th December, at the house of her son-in-law, H. L. Harrison Esq., C.S., Mary Anne Jones, widow of the late Gilbert Abbot à Beckett, Esq., Metropolitan Police Magistrate, and wife of George Jones, Esq., of the Inner Temple, aged 46 years.

At Trichinopoly, on the 11th December, Herbert Henry, son of Henry Roberts, Esq., Civil Engineer, aged fourteen months.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 29th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

Via Marseilles.		*Via Southampton.*	
Weight under ½ ounce...	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0	
" 1 " ...	" 0 13 4	" 0 8 0	
" 2 " ...	" 1 0 8	" 1 0 0	
" 3 " ...	" 2 8 0	" 1 8 0	

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Ottawa*, will be closed on MONDAY, the 28th December 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR MANDVIE AND ADEN.

Mails for Mandvie and Aden per H. M. Steamer *Coromandel* will be closed on TUESDAY next the 29th instant, at 10 A.M.

Letters &c., intended for despatch by the above vessel must be superscribed and will be liable to the usual Inland rates of Postage.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Gaudel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

MUSCAT MAIL VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other steamer to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when steamer are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should, however, parties desire their letters &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to sanction the Public Offices being closed during the Christmas and New Year vacation *i. e.*: from THURSDAY the 24th instant to SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, both days inclusive, it is notified for information of the public that during the above period the letter-boxes at the several receiving houses will be closed at 3, and that at the Sudder Office (Fort), at 4 P. M. daily; also there will be but one delivery of local letters received every day, as on Sundays.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

As the North-East and South-East Railway Trains leave every morning at 8 and 8-30 A.M. respectively, Mails for the several Stations on those lines, as named below, will be closed at this Office at 7 A.M., up to which time Letters and Papers can be posted in the Receiving box at the General Post Office.

Letter-boxes have been placed for the convenience of the Public at the Boree Bunder, and Byculla Railway Stations, and Letters can therefore be posted therein to within five minutes of the starting of the Trains. They will be removed by the Mail Guards proceeding in charge of Mails.

NORTH-EAST RAILWAY LINE.

Wassind, Shapore, Khurdee, Kussara, Egatpoore, and Nasseck.

SOUTH-EAST RAILWAY LINE.

Tanna, Cullian, Narral, Matheran, Campoolee, Khundalla, Kirkee, and Poona.

NOTICE.

THE BAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will not play on the Esplanade nor at Parell Gardens during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THOS. LEITH, Captain,
Officiating Military Secretary.

Parell, 23rd December 1863.

CALENDAR — DECEMBER — 1863.

Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thu.	24	Twilight ends at 6h. [47m	6 31	5 28	10 33	10 55	
Fri.	25	Christmas Day.	6 32	5 29	11 17	11 37	
Sat.	26	St. Stephen, M.	6 32	5 29	11 59	0 16	
Sun.	27	1st Sunday after Christmas.	6 33	5 30	0 32	0 48	
Mon.	28	Innocents' Day.	6 33	5 30	1 6	1 22	
Tues.	29	Saturn rises at 42.	6 33	5 31	1 40	1 58	22nd December. Time—Th. 36m. 44.7
Wed.	30	Saturn sets at 4½m.	6 34	5 32	2 13	2 30	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 24th.—

Friday 25th.—Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.

Saturday 26th.—The French landed at Bantry Bay, 1726.

Sunday 27th.—Riots in Kingston, Jamaica, 1841.

Monday 28th.—Thomas A'Becket suffered Martyrdom in Benedicts Church, Canterbury, 1170.

Tuesday 29th—

Wednesday 30th.—Capture of Ghent, 1708.—Chevalier de St. George died, 1765.—Treaty with Scindia, 1863.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Dec. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 16
AGRA	Dec 17	LAHORE	Dec. 16
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 5	LONDON	Nov 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 21	MADRAS	Dec. 18
BANGALORE	Dec. 18	MALTA	Nov. 26
CALCUTTA	Dec. 15	MEERUT	Dec. 18
CAPE	Aug. 25	OUDH	Dec. 10
CEYLON	Nov. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 2
COCHIN	Dec. 12	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 15	RANGO

Yes I have seen you the worse for liquor, it was your watch below at the time, I never saw you the worse for liquor when it was your watch on deck, *by No. 2* you brought up the dagger out of the hold, *by No. 3* I heard you threatened Wilson and myself, you threatened you'd cut our throats also that if I went aloft you'd knock me off the yard arm, you ran after me one night on the deck, yes you told me to go and trim the lamp, I said I would'nt and ran away, you said if I came into the forecastle again, I should never leave you alive. I did go into the forecastle after, but it was when you were not there, it was my duty to trim that lamp every night in the forecastle, I never saw you lift a weapon or hand to Wilson, *by No. 4*, I saw you drunk on watch below and on deck, you tried to do your duty when you were drunk on deck, you went to the wheel, the mate was obliged to take the wheel out of your hands, and got another man to relieve you, I cannot say which man it was, but it was one in the port watch, you have threatened Wilson, yow threatend to throw him off the yardarm, you did not say which yardarm, you said when you caught up you would throw us off, no your never tried to do it because you have not been aloft on the same mast, you did nothing to me on deck or in the forecastle, you had not the chance, I saw you go down the hatch to the hold, it was night time, I could see because you had the lamp alight, it was in the first watch below from 8 to 12. I did not see you come up again, I never had anything belonging to Wilson in my chest into his bunk and told him of it, I can't exactly say except what he put in. I put tt out of my chest what month it was, I have not been down the hold with Cornwall, I did not fetch up goods out of the hold, I was made intoxicated by No 6 with wine champagne, and he took me to carry the candle, by No 5 yes I have seen you go down the hold, I saw you bring up ale and porter, yes I have drank some of that ale and porter—by No. 6 yes I was down the hold with you, I was not so beastly intoxicated as not to know, you forced me down the hatch and then pushed me through the hole, I never saw you intoxicated or incapable of performing your duties, I cant say I ever heard the Captain accuse you of drunkeness or any of the others.

By the court being so intoxicated I fell down and thec andle went out. In defence, the prisoners all declared their innocence and that the witnesses had perjured themselves, they had been five months on the voyage and had been served with bad rain water to drink and because they spoke to the Captain and asked him to give them what they had signed for he had put them down for bad characters, and because they the prisoners had gone aft and spoken for their rights, he had marked them, and had taken the opportunity of the cargo being broached to blame them and let the quiet men go clear who were really the guilty parties. The Prisoners did not wish to call any witnesses, His Worship said he had gone through the evidence with great race, and he was compelled to say he never heard evidence or answers to cross-examination given in a more straight forward manner, it was clearly proved that the prisoners were all seen to go down the hold—that they were all drunk, that they each brought up articles from the hold and had them in their possession, and that three of them had threatened two of the crew and thereby forced them through fear of their lives to be accomplices, it was a very serious offence they had been guilty of and their sentence would be imprisonment in the House of Correction and there kept to hard labour for twelve weeks each and to forfiet all wages due, in liquidation of the damage sustained.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*23rd Dec.* 1863.

(BEFOR J. F. HOBE, ESQ.)

Baloo Bin Baloo vs T. H. Davis.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 345, being the value of work and labor done and materials supplied by plaintiff, in building the walls of the defendant's stable, situate at Tardeo, measuring 10 Burass and 30 feet, and putting therein 3 windows.

Mr. Nusserwanjee, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cleveland, for the defendant.

It appeared that a written memorandum of an agreemant existed between the parties, but that it was not stamped.

In defence it was urged that the contract was in writing, and that the plaintiff must produce it, and further that as it required a stamp and bore none, plaintiff could not take advantage of it. The second plea was that the work done was of no beneficial value to the defendant.

Mr. Nusserwanjee stated that this action was brought for work done and materials supplied, and could in that action on this kind is *indebitatus assumpsit* upon the common counts will lie for remuneration on a *quantum meruit*, the special contract not remaining open and unrescinded, but broken by the wrongful conduct of the defendant who, prevented the plaintiff from carrying on the work. In the first case Mr. Nusserwanjee referred to was the case of *Planché vs. Colburn* 8 Bing. 14. The declaration in that case stated that the defendants had engaged the plaintiff for £ 100, to write a treatise on Costume and ancient Armour to be published in the "Juvenile Library," that the plaintiff had written part, and was willing to complete and deliver the whole for insertion in that publication, and that the defendants would not publish these, nor pay the sum of £1 00. It appeared at the trial that the defendants had abandoned the publication of the treatise, on the ill-success of some of the first numbers of the work. "The fact was," said Lord. Tindal C.J. that the defendants not only suspended but actually put an end to the "Juvenile Library." They had broken the contract with the plaintiff. . . . . I agree that when a special contract is in existence and open, the plaintiff can not sue on a *quantum meruit*. It distinctly appears that this had been abandoned. Here the plaintiff ought not to lose the fruit of his labour." That the plaintiff can sue immediately for compensation on a *quantum meruit* is consistent with reason and justice, for it is clear that the defendant cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong, and screen himself from payment for what has been done by his own tortious refusal to perform his part of the contract, which refusal alone entitled the plaintiff to rescind it. The plaintiff cannot recover on the special contract, and must be entitled to sue upon a *quantum meruit* founded on a promise implied by law on the part of the defendant, to remunerate him for what he has done at his request. Mr Nusserwanjee also referred to the case of *Farnsworth vs Garrard* 1 Camp 38 which was an action in assumpsit for work done and materials supplied in rebuilding the front of defendant's house, There Lord Ellenborough says. "This action is fonnded on a claim for meritorious service the plaintiff is to recover what he deserves. If the defendant has derived no benefit from his services, he deserves nothing and there must be a verdict against him. I have had a conference with the Judges on the subject and I now consider this as a correct rule; that if there has been no beneficial service there shall be no pay; but if some benefit has been derived, though not to the extent expected, this shall go to the amount of the plaintiff's demand. The claim shall be co-extensive with the benefit." He the pleader also cited the case of *Chappel vs. Cocks* 2 C. and M. page 214 where Bayley B. says "The rule is that if the contract be not faithfully performed, the plaintiff shall be entitled only to recover the value of the work and materials supplied." The case of Withers *vs.* Reynolds 2 B and Ad 882, was then cited where it has been held that when one of parties to a special contract not under seal in an unqualified manner refused to perform his side of the contract, or has disabled himself from performing it by his owen act, the other party has thereupon a right to elect to rescind it, and may on doing so immediately sue on a *quantum meruit* for any thing which he had done under it, previously to the recission. The last case Mr. Nusserwanjee cited in support of his proposition was of *Laberte vs. Havelock* 3 B. and Ad 404, which was also an action for work and materials.

Mr. Cleveland submitted that the plaintiff cannot succeed in the action, without the production of the contract, for otherwise the Court shall receive parol evidence of the contents of a document existing. He referred largely to the works of Addison and Roscoe.

His Honor was of opinion that if the plaintiff proved that the contract was notopen and subsisting, but rescinded and broken by the defendant, that then it would be iniquitous to allow the defendant to retain the benefit of the work done and materials supplied by the plaintiff, who in that case can recover on a *quantum meruit*. He stated that where the transaction was capable of being legally proved by other evidence than that of the instrument which ought to bear a stamp, such evidence may be resorted to. His Honor then commented upon the cases cited by Mr. Nusserwanjee, and referred to several others, and held upon the authority of those cases, that where the contract was not executed, but the plaintiff was prevented from doing so by the absolute refusal of the defendant to perform his part of it, or by an act done by the defendant which has incapacitated the plaintiff from performing it, the latter may rescind the contract and sue on a *quantum meruit* for past services.

Mr. Cleveland submitted upon the authority of *Vincent vs. Cole* in and In 257 that where there is a written contract it must be produced, although the plaintiff seeks to recover for extras not included in it, for the contract was the proper evidence to show what are extras. The learned advocate urged upon the court to compel the plaintiff to produce the contract, since the fact of its existence was not denied, for otherwise it would be an infringement of the very wholesome rule of evidence, that parol evidence shall not be allowed to add to, vary or alter the terms of a written contract, and that the best evidence shall in all cases be resorted to.

His Honor stated that the plaintiff can prove his claim irrespective of the contract, if he can show that the contract was broken by the defendant. He cannot take advantage of the terms of the written contract. It was as much the duty of the defendant to see it properly stamped as that of the plaintiff.

Plaintiff, on being sworn, stated. He is a contractor and took the contract from the defendant. He did not fulfil the whole contract because the defendant stopped his work people, saying, that the work was badly done. Defendant prevented him from proceeding with the work. Erected eleven and a half brass of work, The value of the whole work that he had done was Rs. 345.

Cross examined by Mr. Cleveland. Defendant stopped him from proceeding with the work. On the 27th of October last defendant prevented witness from proceeding with his wosk. On the 1st of November, witness and his men again went to execute the work but they were then assaulted by a gentleman residing in the bungalow, and were driven away, Before this, the defendant told him not to pro- ceed with his work, until he brought some Maistrees to examine the work, (the witness here produced the contract paper.) The work to be done by him was, to build walls on there sides of the stable, and to put three windows thereon, There was no agreement between the witness and Mr Davis as to the kind of work he should perform, he did not sign the agreement. The signature in the agreement was not his, but at his the wintness' request another person signed his name therein witness had no other agreement with the defendant he charged for the work not according to the terms contained in the agreement, but according to the rate fixed by disinterested persons, There was no condition as to the time for which the work was to be finished (Mr Cleveland put in a notice served on the defendant by the plaintiff's attorney on the 15th November), witness knew a gentleuman of the name of Mr Laing by sight, he used to come at the work but never complained to him any time,

Thuma Hurreeba a Carpenter, proved that the defendant prevented them from proceeding with the work, Mr Laing drove away the work prople, and their instruments were throun away on the ground.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cleveland. Defendant complained to him that the work was bad.

Several other witnesses were then examined and cross-examined at length and their evidence tended to show, that the work was not wholly executed, because the defendant and Mr. Laing prevented them from working therein.

Defendant said.—In August last he made the ment with Mr. Laing, and he handed over the contract to the plaintiff. He did not stop the plaintiff from his work; Mr. Laing stopped him. The wall was not done properly, it was hollow in the middle. He would be the loser by this contract. When be received a letter on the 29th, October from Mr. Laing, he told the plaintiff to do the work, properly, otherwise he would prevent him from proceeding with the work without which he could not be expected to pay him anything, unless the work properly executed Mr. Laing threatened to bring an action against him. He never approved of the work done by the plaintiff Mr. Laing informed him that he had stopped the prople from proceeding with their work, Mr. Laing complained to him from time to time that the work was not properly done. He also complained to him that the wall was in a dangerous state.

Six witness was cross examined at length by Mr. Nusserwanjee, but he did not at all shake his evidence.

Mr. Andrew Laing stated that he had agreed to pay rupees five hundred to build the walls of his stable, plaintiff was a subcontractor. He used to see the work from time to time. He saw that bad materials in the work werk used. Witness told the plaintiff that the work was not properly done and then he said, that he (witness) was not the best judge of it. He told Mr. Davis that he hold him responsible. Turned the workmen out without the authority of Mr. Davis. The work from beginning to end was badly done, and therefore be drove out the plaintiff's workmen. Witness wrote to Mr. Davis on several occassions, to the effect that the work was not properly excuted by the plaintiff.

Mr. John Thistle, a clerk in the Oriental Bank proved that at the request of the defendant he had surveyed the works, on the 2nd and 14th of November respectively, and found the walls in very dangerous state, and the windows were made of very decayed timber. In fact he stated that the work was not properly executed.

His Honor observed that the defence set up was, firstly, that as the contract was in writing the plaintiff could not succeed without producing the contract. Secondly, that the work was not stamped it could not be used by plaintiff. And lastly, that the work performed by the plaintiff was of no beneficial value to defendant. The Court expressed as its opinion, that the action was for work and labour done, plaintiff was entitled to bring this action. The law was clear that when a special contract had been partially executed by the plaintiff, and afterwards rescinded by the defendant, or the plaintiff had been discharged from his obligation to complete the contract, and the defendant retained the benefit of a partial performance of it, the law implied a promise from him to pay a resonable sum for what he had received on what had been performed. But if the work performed by the plaintiff was so badly done as to be useless on wholly inadequate to answer the purposes intended, evidence of these facts would show a good defence to the action. The question before the court was, whether the materials supplied by plaintiff was of any beneficial value to the defendant. There were number of witnesses on both sides. The plaintiff and his witnesses came before the court and said, the work was properly done, The defendant and hi switnesses on the other hand stated that the work was quite useless. It was clear that the defendant was a contractor himself, and he had taken the contract from Mr. Laing. The terms of the contract were of some stringent character but it was admitted that the plaintiff was prevented from his work not by the defendant, but by Mr. Laing. If the work would have been done properly, there was no doubt that the defendant would have recommended Mr. Laing to pay him the money. The evidence of the defendant was far more reliable than that of the plaintiff Mr. Laing said that tho work was prefectly useless. Another gentleman said that when he went to the wall he saw it quite dangerous. Defendant also said the same thing. Taking the evidence of Mr Laing, and Messrs Davis and Thistle, the learned judge arrived at the conclusion that she word was perfectly useless. Supposing that the matterials were on the premises, and they worth something, could he say that the defendant had kept the materials? This work had been performed upon an immoveable property, and even supposing that Mr. Davis was the owner of the property, the fact of these Materials on hand was quite insufficient to prove that the property was in posecession of the defendant, The defendant was not the owner of the property, and therefore, he was not liable for the materials, The learned Judge under the foregoing circumstance the learned Judge entered a verdict for the defendant with costs.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

A VETERAN Officer writes thus:—

"Mountain warfare is wretched work! I was engaged against the Afreedees in 1853 and know something about it. The recollection of that time adds considerably to the relish with which I now appreciate the looking on part of the business. This kind of fighting is the most thorough extinguisher of martial ardour, for if you beat such a set of undisciplined savages and unmitigated barbarians as these are, you gain no credit by it, and to be beaten, or even checked by them is something too dreadful to be thought of."—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 16.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief leaves Mean Meer for Rawul Pindee to-night.

The 7th Dragoon Guards, and the Corps of Sappers and Miners marched from Lahore this *morning* en-route towards the frontier. Also a pontoon train.—*Id.*

As we were going to press at noon today, a telegram arrived saying that Lalloo was attacked yesterday (the 15th), and the enemy driven from all their position in first rate style. Lalloo is a mile *south* of Umbeylah, Enemy in the plain retreating.—*Id.*

WITH its issue of the 12th instant the *Delhi Gazeete* has circulated a most thoroughly inaccurate and entirely untrustworthy map of the seat of the little war now dying out on the Peshawur frontier. Taking Attock as an Index point, he places the Umbeyla Pass about N. N. W. of it, whereas in reality its true position is N. N. E. of that station. He then puts the Chumba valley *north* of the Umbeyla Pass, whereas in fact it is due *east* of it. Sittana he places due north of Attock instead of north-east. In fact, the map is altogether wrong, and a regular botch. We will ourselves issue one upon which dependance can be placed, although it is rather late in the day.—*Id.*

ON the return on the Bonair Jirgah to their own camp, they came again under the influence of the Akhoond of Swat and of his latest auxiliary, Ghuggur Khan of Dher, and unable to withstand the pressura thus brought to bear upon them, the Bonairwals have failed to enter into the engagements with Major James, for which they professed their readiness, consequently our force, now strong in numbers, equipment, and efficiency, is eagerly looking forward to the execution of an attack on Lalloo where the Hindostanies are collected in strength.

We observe that our contemporary the *Englishman*, is beginning to kindle the sympathies of his readers in favour of the Bonairwals. All this must be received *cum grano*. It is true that we had no previous quarrel with them; but it is *not* true that we have infringed their territory or failed to inform them why we approached it. Up to the watershed, the Umbeylah Pass actually pays grazing dues to one of our subjects, beyond it the Bonairwals have no more lot or part in it than we have. We had excellent military reasons for moving by this pass towards the Mahabun, where our enemy, the Hindostanee fanatics—men stained with the blood of our subjects wantonly shed—was posted. The Bonairwals had no shadow of right, after they received as they did our proclamation explaining our designs, to oppose our progress. But we ought to make allowances for theiratupidity? They may have thought their country threatened? This might have justified their sending a deputation to the Commissioner. It does not justify the precipitate and repeated attacks made on our force, notwithstanding our reiterated explanations. It does not justify the co-operation accepted from our enemies, the fanatics. It does not justify the summoning of the tribes of Swat and Bajoar ór the religious war-cry raised.

It is well that those things should be known. Circumspection, forbearance, moderation, explanations, it is wise to employ; but if more than these be insisted on—if it is expected that we are to forego our deliberate designs because in course of their execution, third parties, whose rights are not affected, petulantly take offence, or that we are meekly to endure without retaliation an unlimited injury from those who, regardless of our solemn professions, persist in misconstruing our intentions,—it is then indeed time to prosecute by force of arms, superior to all interference, a march which menaces none but our irreconcilable enemies, and a legitimate policy which is purely defensive.—*Id.*

WE have a letter from Shubkuddur, 16 miles in a direct line due north of Peshawur, dated the 13th instant, from which we cull the following items. "The march from Peshawur to Shubkuddur is a very fatiguing task for one day. The distance by the pathway is over 20 miles. Owing to the late rains the roads are heavy, and there are 6 or 7 rivers, or rivulets to cross, one of tuem the Cabul River, very large. The Artillery cross in a boat, with their guns and horses. The Infantry cross on elephants, which have enough ado to keep their feet, as the current at this season is strong, and comes up to the edges of the howdah. Our force consists of Artillery sufficient to man our four guns, one squadron 7th Hussars, 20 Marksmen of the 79th Highlanders, about two squadrons 6th Bengal Cavalry, 14th Native infantry, and part of 8th Regiment. The fort, taking in the whole enclosure, is about three times as large as the Fort Asper. There is a sort of Bazaar inside, but eggs and writing paper are about the only commodities it contains of any use to an European. At present not a drop of ink is to be had for love or money. There is a post office inside the fort. The Commissariat arrangements are as satisfactory as can be expected. The beef and mutton issued to the troops is far superior to what can be had at Peshawur. There is a scarcity of native servants and some small matters of convenience, which will doubtless be rectified in due time. The troops are constantly ready for immediate action, the Infantry being served out with 60 rounds of ammunition per man, and have discarded the sling and snap cap. The enemy made their first attack on the fort on last Sunday evening, the 6th, after sun-down. It got dark before our troops could do much towards their reception. The 7th Hussars were fired on as they returned to the fort, but the balls went over their heads. Again, on Monday, about 2 P.M., they assembled to the number of a couple of thousands about a mile from the fort. They have a white flag for their standard, which we are always on the look-out for. When they made their appearance on Monday, our fellows went out and drove them into the hills; but night was falling fast, and we had to retire.

Upon this, the enemy advanced again, up to the walls of the fort, into which they fired: a few of our men were wounded. Two sepys of the 14th were killed, and their bodies were afterwards found shockingly cut up. We expect to leave here soon, as some troops are on the way to relieve us. We are in advance to another fort, 12 miles from here, where we are assured we shall have some hard work to do. The first range of hills is about 1½ mile from here. We are directly facing that snowy range, and that hollow in the first range of hills, which you can see from Peshawur, is where the enemy comes from. The place the infantry are stowed in the fort is better than the open air. A range of sheds, of the sort to be seen in all fortified seraies of the kind extends round the inside of the ramparts, about 10 feet in breadth, and 12 feet high. The cold wind from the snowy hills, sweeps in at the numerous doors at a fearful rate, sharp enough to cut one's nose off. The Artillery and Cavalry sleep in tents. The officers have very comfortable apartments on the top of the ramparts. The soldiers seem in excellent spirits. Their sojourn here is as good a holiday after the heavy duty of Peshawur. The only drawback is the confinement within the fort, but that is of course imperative for safety's sake. We caught two of the enemy's spies on Monday, and have them tethered in the guardroom with good strong ropes. Our Cammandant is Colonel Jackson, and we have a Medical Officer and an Apothecary along with us. There is a large magazine in the centre of the fort, which stands very high. There is a large well inside, which furnishes excellent water. The whole force is ordered to be in readiness to go out to-morrow, for what purpose remains to be seen."

The Bullock Battery with their six guns, and two heavy siege guns, the latter drawn by elephants and manned, by 20 amateur gunners of the 79th Highlanders, left Peshawur for Shubkuddur on the 13th. The Detachment of the 7th Fusiliers, which formed part of the escort of the deceased Governor General encamped at Peshawur on the same morning, having made the whole distance from Nowshera during the night. Nothing daunted by such a stiffener, they started the next morning one another 20 miles, to join the Dobundee force.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE regret to learn from the *Lahore Chronicle* that a very promising young officer has lost his life in repelling a marauding incursion of the Huleemzies. A small force was sent from Fort Michnie under the command of Captain Earle to chastise the insolent barbarians, and the cavalry under Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop of the 6th Bengal Cavalry appear to have pushed forward in advance of the infantry. When arrived within 500 yards they charged the enemy unsupported, and easily routed them. Lieutenant Bishop is reported to have cut down two men with his own hand, but was unfortunately shot through the lungs and killed upon the spot. Of the hill men eight were killed and sixteen wounded. A party of budmashes, said to be 2,000 strong, had gathered together a short distance from the British frontier, but are closely watched by a moveable column with three guns.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 15.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere is at last taking steps to check the further deterioration in the quality of shawls manufactured in his dominions. With this view H. H. has issued the following circular, which we take from the columns of our Punjab contemporary:—

"The previous Circular addressed to the manufacturers of shawls was brief and not sufficiently comprehensive. Be it known that in the City of Sireo Nugger, *alias* Cashmere, a Paradise on earth, the number of men and women employed in the occupation of shawl-weaving aggregates 70,000, and in fact nearly all the inhabitants of this far-famed City are connected with the trade. That owing to the dulness of the market in England and France, caused chiefly by the inferior description of shawls manufactured, many tradesmen and merchants have been subjected to heavy loss and some to bankruptcy, and a large proportion of weavers have been thrown out of employ. On the Maharaja's later tour through Cashmere the circumstance occupied his chief attention and from the information he obtained he ordered the following rules to be established in order to save both manufacturers and traders.

1.—Shawls to be uniform in size as follows:—

Lady's shawls,	3½	yards by 1¼.
Turbans,	2	,, by 2
Jamawar,	4½	,, by 3

2.—Any shawl badly wove to be destroyed—the value to be recovered by the proprietor from the weaver. Should the fault lie with the proprietor, he will be punished by the Government.

3.—A designer is at liberty to dispose of his designs but should he attempt to conceal any part of a design which is purchased from him, he will be severely punished.

4.—Any person convicted of robbing a firm of a design will be severely punished.

5.—One designer is not at liberty to transfer designs to another, and as the Government has now relinquished the tax, it is hoped that there will be considerable improvement in the art.

6.—Not more than six shawls are to be woven from one design, or a heavy fine will be inflicted.

7.—The seller of a design is not to retain a duplicate or attempt to form another exactly like the one sold, in such a case fine will be levied equal to ⅓th its value.

8.—In future duty will be levied by measurement of wool and worsted and not by weight as heretofore, this will induce spinners to produce a finer description of the material and will be more profitable to the weavers.

9.—His Highness taking it to consideration the distressed condition of all manufactories for want of sufficient funds, and seeing that tradesmen are not disposed to assist them with advances, has placed in the hands of Pundit Hunna Nundjee and Hajee Mooktiar Shah, a sum of Rs. 1,000,000 for the purchase of raw material, the same to be delivered proportionately to manufacturers, the value of which is to be refunded to Government on the sale of shawls.

10.—His Highness the Maharaja is greatly indebted to Dewan Kirparam, who from his experience had assisted greatly in framing these rules and encouraging this important branch of manufacture.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

EXCEPTION has been taken to our having described the officers of his personal staff who accompanied the late Lord Elgin on the tour which resulted in death, as the "veriest griffs," and as "deficient in experience in respect to travelling in the mountain regions," These assertions are pronounced to be too sweeping, and we are rather inclined to adopt that opinion ourselves, seeing that the two Aides-de-Camp, Colonel Blane and Captain Baring have, we are told, been respectively seven and twelve years in the country, over which both have travelled much more than the generality of officers. While therefore not "old Indian" these accomplished gentlemen must possess some experience of travelling, though not equal to that of Colonels Durand, Norman, and Strachey, who were "banished to Lahore," as we said,—and it was with the view of drawing a comparison between the relative efficiency of the Secretaries and Aides-de-Camp as advisers, that we ventured to designate the latter by expressions that are simply equivalent to *youthfulness*, which is certainly not a very serious charge to bring against a man, and by no means calculated to injure his character, illight his prospects, or hurt his feelings.

It is right to add that Colonel Blane did not accompany Lord Elgin on his journey through the hills, but only joined him at Dhurmsala a fortnight before his death.—*Lahore Chronicle, Dec.* 16,

THE annual Distribution of prizes for the best samples of flax cotton, and indigo produced in the Sealkote district took place on Saturday last. There was very large concourse of natives, and a full attendance of the principal ladies and gentlemen of the station. Prizes to the amount of one thousand rupees were distributed by Mr. McLeod, Financial Commissioner, who said a few words to each successful cultivator. The reward consisted of a cart and bullocks, buffaloes, harrows (English muster,) shawls, and money. Some linen scarves manufactured in Belfast from Sealkote flax were distributed to the Zemindars, Mr, McLeod and Major Farington, Commissioner of Amritsir, addressed the crowd as to the objects of such local exhibitions, after which the company adjourned to the premises of Mr. Wightman, to inspect the scutchin operations, steeping vats, &c.—Several bundles of these flax sent for competition measured 4½ feet in height, The exotic cotton submitted was of the Egyptian and New Orleans varieties. There is every reason to believe that such meetings give a healthy stimulus to agricultural industry.—*Id.*

THE PAY DEPARTMENT.

(*Indian Empire, Dec.* 12.)

WE observe that the Military Department has passed certain resolutions and rules, in reference to the reorganization of the Office Establishments in connection with the above Department. These rules and resolutions came into force from the 1st November last. The new system is an admirable one, the object being, to obtain the most efficient men for the several posts, by compelling each candidate to undergo an examination as to his qualifications. The test of qualification for admission into the Pay Office, is a knowledge of English composition and correspondence, precis writing, and arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions. This only applies to the first three grades. The assistants or clerks are divided into five classes, the first class receiving 150 Rs. per mensem, with an annual increase of Rs. 20 till it has arrived at the fixed maximum of Rs. 250 and the lowest or fourth class Rs. 20 per month until it has attained the maximum of Rs. 50. This does not affect those, who were on the receipt of a higher salary, before the new system was carried out since they will be entitled to the continuance of a higher rate under the present rules, and all whose pay will be increased, will be allowed the higher rate from the 1st November. Every Assistant will have one year's probation, at the expiration of which period, should he be found incompetent, he is to be discharged forthwith. As a further check on favoritism, the principle is one to be commended. It is only by competition that the best talent and the highest intelligence can be secured while the office is freed from idle and incompetent clerks, on the receipt of low salaries.

The new system originated with Sir Charles Trevelyan, who has introduced it into the Financial Department, and it was his wish, we believe, that it should be extended to all offices of Government. But this proposal was derided by the Government of India, though on what grounds, we have not been able to ascertain. We think no better scheme could have been devised to secure a superior class of men for the offices of Government, and to excite a spirit of rivalry and emulation, than the one in question, and it is to be regretted that it has not been rendered more general. It does away with the favoritism so common among heads of departments, where a clerk is placed entirely at the mercy of his superior, and where promotion is not given out by merit but the superior interest, which the fortunate incumbent, should happen to possess. Under the existing state of things, it is not unusual for an assistant to remain for years without promotion, not because he has no ability or is disqualified for his post, but because the head of the Department does not care to promote his interests. He plods on in his daily round of work, uncheered by a single ray of hope, and has frequently the mortification to behold one below him not possessing half his qualifications, or an outsider, whose only claim is, that he was recommended by Secretary so and so for the appointment, placed over his head. He is perhaps a man with a large family, and finds that the drains upon his income increase every year, and yet there is not the slightest prospect of promotion. Now under the system in question the aspect of things is changed, and he need no longer despair. Once having passed the Rubicon or the prescribed examination, he has not to look to the favor of his superior for an increase of salary. He has established his merit by becoming a "passed" man, and henceforth the increase comes to him regular every year, until he has attained the fixed maximum. There is no sickening of the heart, no hope deferred, and every thing will depend upon his own exertions and future good conduct. The assistants of Government Offices therefore owe a deep debt of gratitude to Sir Charles Trevelyan for having introduced the new system.

But with reference to these new rules of the Pay Department, we must acknowledge that while we accord our approval of the scheme, we have a strong objection to Rule 11th, where it is said that "one year's probation is required in the case of every one entering the office, and if in that time, the clerk does not answer the expectation formed of him on admission, he must be at once discharged." If the candidate has passed the required examination, his fitness for the post is obvious.—Were there the necessity for one year's probation to acquire a knowledge of the regulations of the Pay Department? This is a thing which he cannot fail to master in the course of a few months, and he must be the veriest dullard if he does not. Why then place him in incertitude as to whether he will be permanently appointed at the end of that long term? Had the probation for its object, the acquirement of the vernaculars, the rule would have been fair and just. As it is, we are afraid, the effect will be to deter many from passing the prescribed examination, who would have otherwise done so. We throw this out merely as a hint, to be acted upon or not, by those who control the destinies of the Pay Department. *Verbum Sap.*

MAMMOTH REMAINS.

(*To the Editor of the Times, November* 7.)

SIR,—In the *Times* of the 31 inst. an account is given of the exhumation of a gigantic tusk of the mammoth, from a bed of gravel, somewhere in Leicestershire, lying immediately upon the Keuper sandstone. It is further reported, upon the authority of an F.G.S., that if an examination were made some six or eight feet deeper, the remains of man would probably be found. Such a statement, in the present critical state of geological knowledge, being read in the columns of the *Times*, must tend to mislead the unwary and those of your readers who are not acquainted with the order and relation of the earth's strata, but who are acquainted with, and strongly prejudiced in favour of, the popular notions regarding the creation and relative disposal of the earth's strata and their organic remains. For the information of these latter readers I would state that the Keuper—one of the members of the upper new red sandstone, more fully developed in Germany than in England,—lies at, the bottom of the great division of rocks called secondary, and has overlying it the whole of the secondary rocks,—viz., the lias, lower oolite, Oxford clay, middle oolite, Kimmeridge clay, upper oolite, gault, upper and lower green sands, chalk, and chalk marl. Over these again are found the whole of the tertiary rocks, of vast age and thickness, and in the lower beds only of which have the remains of mammals, with doubtful exceptions, been hitherto discovered. Now, in the earlier ages of the world, denudation, or, in other words, the removal of many of these formations by oceanic or fluviatile currents, to an enormous extent, became the great cause of the variety of surface presented by the earth in the present era, more particularly in our own country—for we find, with the exception of the chalk, and recent deposits, in one portion of its surface presenting the order in which it originally existed. Thus, in the midland counties all the strata have have been removed as low, in one place, as the chalk; in another, as the oolites; and in another, as the red sandstones and carboniferous or coalbearing formation: while still further westward, in Wales more especially, the earlier primitive rocks, in which the vestiges of a submarine creation only are found, are brought into view. Now it happens that the town and neighbourhood of Leicester lie on that part of the sandstone, of the antiquity and low position of which I have already spoken. To account, therefore, for the presence of mammal remains in such close proximity to it, I would refer you to the character of the bed in which the tusk was discovered,—viz., gravel, and which could only have been deposited upon the Keuper after the latter had been laid bare by the removal of all its incumbent strata. Now, as all gravel is the result of aqueous currents, whether of a river, or the yet deeper currents of the ocean, ever moving, its contents must be of very varying character, and may contain any amount of heterogeneous matter derived from the destruction of other strata, or from surface material met with in its course. It is, therefore, easy to conceive how organic remains may be transported from their original situation and deposited in places wholly unconnected with their history. It it can therefore be proved that man and the mammoth were cotemporary, both as to time and habitation—forexample, as the horse and his rider—it would be then probable, but not till then, that they might be found, as in their life, so in their death, undivided. Their bed, however, would have to be an undisturbed one, not one of stones, whirled and tossed by the current, and thereby very roundness bespeaks the destructive force to which they have been so transformed and so transported.

St. Neot's, Nov. 5. A.

HOW TO PUT THE WORLD TO RIGHTS.

(*Examiner, November* 14.)

In one of the corousals at Carlton House in the Georgian era, the Prince, offended by some remark of a gentleman sitting by his side, testified his Royal displeasure by flinging a glass of wine into his guest's face. The gentleman coolly and quietly filled a bumper and chucked it into the face of his neighbour on the other side, saying, "I suppose it is "meant to go round. Conduct like that of this gentleman the French Emperor expects of Russia, accepting interference provided "it is to go round." She will not submit to be singled out for judgement, but her dignity will not be offended by conferences at which all the questions which agitate Europe shall be discussed. In a word, she will consent to the give and take, as in such cases with the strong, the take has much the advantage of the give; and a compensation for Warsaw may be contemplated in Constantinople. The idea, indeed, of such a Congress as Napoleon III. suggests has been prefigured in one of Gay's witty Fables, where the animals meet to consult upon a grand and general reformation of habits and morals, and each proposing something at the expense of his neighbour.

Since saving measures were profess'd,
A lamp's head was the wolf's request.

Certainly there is something very whimsical in the idea of a meeting of Potentates to set right whatever is wrong by a system of mutual interference, each for himself, and all for meddling with each and all. By thus putting together a number of blacks it is proposed to make a white, and fair peace and justice are to come of the representation of interests in wrong.

A sudden thought strikes me, says Canning's heroine. Let us swear eternal friendship. And so the French Emperor finely says, "Let, us extinguish once for "all the ferments of dicords—let a new era of order "and peace arise." In other words, let us all be wise and good. Russia will relinquish Poland, Austria will render Venice to Italy, Prussia will renounce the right divine to govern wrong, France will evacuate Rome and Mexico, and cultivate domestic liberty. How easy for every Government to give up its peccant part. They have only to meet and to point out each other's faults to the end that they may see themselves as others see them, and every one according to the way of humanity will at once be convinced, and all will be set right. "Brother, there is a huge beam in your eye, be "advised to pluck it out;" and of course, without a word about the mote, the acknowledgement is made and acted upon. To make a new Europe is a charming project, and France plays the part of Medea to cut up the treaties of 1815 and boil them up into a new life. The misfortune is, however, that we are not sure of anything but the hot water, out of which no Æson *redivivus* may come.

Still the proposal is always pleasant to begin again, and make a new world as fine as it can be made by banishing all the bad passions for ever. What can be more simple? Prejudices and rancours are to vanish, Jealous rivalry is to disappear, together with the defiance of exaggerated ornaments, and peace and order ever to reign supreme. The programme is charming, but the unhappy question remains unsolved how it is to be brought about, and we greatly fear not by a meeting in which the debtors to justice will be the powerful majority.

The French Emperor must not be misled by the precedent of 1845 and its settlement, which, faulty as it was, served for the nonce. There was a ripeness for judgment at that time, coming of the very rottenness of the time. All Europe was in an exhaustion, disposing it to acquiescence in any arrangements bearing a show of peace. The case was like that of the decisions of the two judges, father and son, in Rabelais. The father's decisions had always been accepted, though they depended on the cast of the die, which he regulated them. The son's decisions were, on the contrary, always subject of complaint and clamour, and when he expressed his surprise at this unvarying dissatisfaction, as his method of judging was the same as his father's, by the chance of the die, the old judge asked him when he threw the dice, and upon the answer, at the commencement of the suit, he was instructed that in this was his error, as the decisions submitted to without murmur were never made by a throw of the die till the parties were ruined by the litigation, and had nothing to gain or lose. And this exhaustion was the secret of the acquiescent mood and harmony of the Congress of 1815. The Potentates of the present day are not in so tractable a disposition.

The practicability of a proposal is one thing, and the direction to which it points another; and though we do not believe in the one, we readily admit the force of the Emperor's remark, that his suggestion will have the immense advantage of showing Europe where lies danger and where safety—danger in the waste of resources in the ostentation of strength; and the mutual defiance of exaggerated armaments—safety in conformity with the ideas of the age, and the wishes of the greatest number. But still we cannot but be reminded of the homely Scotch proverb, that "the fastest thief cries loudest Fie!" why does not the Emperor, who preaches peace, equity, and self-denial so well, set the example of practice, without waiting for the co-operation of a Congress? To say the least, he has a long score of false steps abroad and at home to retrace, and his conscience should have pricked him when he uttered these words of his speech to the Chambers,—"You have all taken the "same oath to me. That is a guarantee to me of your "support." But how did he rise to the position in which he plays the part both of monitor and almost arbiter of Europe? Was it by conduct consistent with the fidelity to an oath, on which he now relies as a sure guarantee of support? The allusion to the sown obligation, coming from such a quarter, is unfortunate, as it seems to suggest a breach rather than observance; and in a Congress where everybody is to say everybody right, the Emperor may be reminded that his engagements with France have not been more binding than the Czar's with Poland.

CHURCH APPOINTMENT.

(*Examiner, November* 14.)

On the eve of the new assault with which the Church in Ireland is threatened, it can hardly be thought strange that its temporal protectors should throw up another en-trench-ment. Disappointed candidates may cavil, and peevish critics in Church-militant magazines undertake to prove that this is not the best method of defence. But example and precedent are on all events pleaded for what has been done. Time out of mind, Irish Archbishoprics and Bishoprics have been away in accordance with one or other of two rules. They have either been used as a means of providing for extra ecclesiastic on this side of the water, who could not very well be run into English sees, and whom it was convenient to shunt into these episcopal sidings; or they were used to provide for younger sons of the aristocracy, whom it was thought expedient to keep good humour. These rules have frequently clashed: it has in fact been a rare event where they have not done so. But in the promotion of Dr. Trench to be Archbishop of Dublin, we witness the consummation of all things desirable in the way of patronage. He is the nephew of one Irish peer and the cousin of another; and then he

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Bombay, 21st December 1863.

TO LET.

(From the 1st January to 31st May 1864.)

"EWART'S LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(From the 1st February to 31st May 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDING 6 years old 15·3 in height, sound, broken in for saddle, temper and paces good, not given to buck jumping. Price Rs. 1,000 to be seen at Mr. Ginger's Stables, Girgaum.

DOGS FOR SALE lately arrived from Liverpool, per Ship *Belgravia*. 5 Scotch and 2 English black and tan terriers and 2 Retrievers. They can be seen on board.

TO BIG GAME SHIKAREES.—A SPLENDID BATTERY FOR SALE, in a beautifully polished Oak case (brass bound) consisting of a pair of double barrelled Rifles, exactly alike, and double barrelled Gun of first rate quality by the celebrated makers SAMUEL and G. SMITH of Prince's Street, Leicester Square, London, with appurtenances and fittings of every kind and of superior make and finish, in duplicate, only been very little used. For particulars apply by letter addressed to B. A. R. at the office of this paper.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ALTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. MOSELLE,	do.	„	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„	26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„	30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgandy	do.	„	25
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„	20
Do. do. do.	do.	„	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account :—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	„ 11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do. in Quarts	„ 16	0	„ „
„ „ Ditto in Pints	„ 9	0	„ „
„ 4, slight Breakfas Do. in Quarts	„ 12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned :—

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac, 1851.
Permanence, Seibert, Vincent & Co.'s Champagne Cognac, (united growers of the vineyards of France.)
L. O. Sicard & Co.'s Vieux Cognac,
Champagne 1858 Vins.
Whitbread & Co.'s Extra Stout in Quarts,
A. Guinness and Son's Extra Stout, in Quarts, (bottled by Symington and Miller.)
Symington and Miller's Port and Sherry, in one Dozen Cases.
Devonshire Champagne Cider Company's Cider, (Vintage 1858), in one and three Dozen Cases,—Quarts.
And five do. do. Pints.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.

KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

THE undersigned have received from the above well-known Firm, a small shipment of CLARET and BRANDY, (carefully selected by Mr. Keyl), which is now on sale at the following prices at their godown.

CLARET.

Medoc, 1858	Rs.	11	
St. Laurent, 1858	„	13	
St. Estephe, 1858	„	15	
Pauillac, Superior, 1857	„	18	
Chateau Beltasse, 1858	„	20	

BRANDY.

Old Pale Cognac, 1850, Quarts	„	18	
Cognac, very old, 1852, „	„	25	
„ „ 1848, Champagne very fine „	„	35	

GADDUM & Co.

Business Announcements.

H. WALKER'S

PATENT RIDGED-EYED NEEDLES.—The Ridged-eyed Needles extend the cloth, so that the thread passes through it quickly and without the slightest drag. They are most easily threaded. The favourable opinions of them have been expressed in the "Engineer," the "Catalogue of the Society of Arts," the "Glasgow Practica Machanic," and numerous scient fic journals.

H. WALKER manufactures every kind of Needles, Pins, Fish Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, Steel Pens, &c. The Penelope Crochets, the Uncotopic Crochets, and improved Tambours are made by his Patented Machinery.

Fancy Packages in great variety.

H. WALKER is specially appointed Manufacturer to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Established 1833.

Manufactory : Queen's Works, Alcester, Warwickshire.
London Warehouse : 47 Gresham Street, E.C.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., beg leave to acquaint their numerous constituents and the Public of Bombay and surrounding outst-tions, that they have just received per *Windsor Castle* and *Glasgow*, the following assortment of supplies to which they respectfully solict attention, viz. :—

FROM "CROSSE AND BLACKWELL," DIRECT.

Jams, Cheeses, Bacon, Sausages, and French Delicacies, &c. &c., of the very freshest and choicest qualities.

"GUINNESS'S" AND "TENANT'S"

Stouts, Ales, Porter, &c., in Pints and Quarts, the whole a splendid drinking order.

WINES, &c.

Comprising sparkling Hock, Moselle, Champagne, Clarets, Madieras, Sherries, and Ports of various highly esteemed brands.

Liqueurs, viz., Curracoa, Maraschino, Cherry Cordial, Noyeau, &c. &c.

Old and choice Brandies, &c. &c., most approved shippers.

Together with a varied assortment of every discription of condiments requisite for the approaching season.

P. J. & Co. beg to return their grateful thanks for past favors and solicit a continuance of the patronage they have hitherto met with.

N.B.—Fresh supplies to hand and Overland and *via* the Cape quarterly.

No. 1, Military Square, 9th December 1863.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED,) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2½ and 2¾.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2¾.)
Ingatelle Balls,
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

FOR SALE.—AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, No. 203 Meadow Street, Fort.—White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner Dessert, Breakfast and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated; Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, velvet and Brussels Carpets, with Border, &c.

P. S.—NANSEE PARPIA begs most respectfully to inform Ladies, Gentlemen and the public of Bombay and of Out-stations, that he has a large Warehouse at Byculla, opposite the Jewish Church, where he has always on hand new and recent hand Furniture, Crockery, Glassware, &c. &c.

21st Sept. 1863. NANSEE PARPIA.,

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 190 of the Medical Profession, and is guarantee of its value. The Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value :—

Liverpool.

I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced. I have recommended its use to my patients for some years.

W. J. NEWMAN,
Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children.

From H. Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

Your Tooth Paste is much liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pounds for the use of her Majesty and Family.

We are induced to ask Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice every purchaser. It is now generally known, and we are daily receiving fresh proofs of approval from many of our customers, *from personal knowledge of its excellent qualities.—United Service Gazette.*

Sold by Commans, Chemist, Bath, and can be had of all Perfumers and Chemists throughout the World.

Sold in Bombay by Leggatt & Co., (LIMITED.), Rampart Row; Treacher & Co., (LIMITED.), Bombay (Fort and Byculla), and Poona.

Business Announcements.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind ; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education ; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	
Souchong	in 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packest expected.
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	
Do. Orange Pekoe,	
Do. Green Teas.	

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut as, 1½ per lb.	York and Westphalia Hams.	Neats' Tongues.
	Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.	Bath Chops and Pigs Cheek.
	CHEESE.	
	Cheddar	Parmesan
	Stilton	Guncise
	Pine	Richmond
	Somerset	Berkley
	Gueyre	

At 1½ per lb.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NEW MILLINERY JUST ARRIVED.

MESSRS. BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co.,

(Next door to Henderson & Co.)

RESPECTFULLY beg to call attention to their fresh and varied stock of new and fashionable MILLINERY, just to hand per Overland Mail, consisting chiefly of—

Ladies and Children's Hats and Bonnets of the best quality and latest style, trimmed and untrimmed.
Embroidered Grenadine and Spanish Lace Shawls.
Victoria Skelerons, and Shawl Improvers.
Colored and White Organdi Muslin Robes.
Alexandra Coronets, and Back Bows.
Tortise Shell Back Combs of the latest style.
Fancy Hair Nets.
Fancy Rich Silk Parasols.
Black and White Glace Silk.
Flowered French Gauze, for Ball Dresses.
White and assorted Color'd Kid Gloves.
White, Black and assorted Colored Silk Gloves.
Flower Wreaths, with Bouquet, to match.
Assorted Colored Rose Buds.
Fancy-worked Book Marks.
White and Colored Grenadine Bournouse Mantles.
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, of all sizes.

Babies Embroidered White and Drab Cashmere Cloaks and Hoods, to match, Air Tight Japan Tin Boxes, and other Goods too numerous to mention. An early inspection of which is solicited.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Knolkhole.	Scarlet Runners.
Curled Cress.	Brocoli.
Green Curled Endiv	Brussel Sprouts.
Dedicated Imperial Peas.	Carrots.
Green Windsor Beans.	Celery.
Butlers's deep Crimson Beet.	Cucumbers.
Early Champion Cabbage.	Vegetable Marrow.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.	Lettuce.
Thyme.	Mustard.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable	Onion.
Celery.	Parsnip.
Studtholder's Cauliflower.	Radish.
Extra Curled Parsley.	Sea Kart.
French Beans.	Spinach.
Artichokes.	Turnip.
Asparagus.	

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co. Limited.
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	„ Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	„ Ringolette
Circassian Puzzle	„ Russian Bear Hunt
Perfect Lady or Lawn Bowls	„ English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads)	„ Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	„ Red, White, and Blue
Trece or Lawn Billiards	„ Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	„ Game of War
The Boat Puzzle	„ Puff and Dart.
The Tournament	„ Schimmel or Bell and Hammer
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	
The Portable B. C. D. Board	„ Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	„ Hard Lines
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle	„ Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
Gefmans Billiards	
Historical Loto	
Numerical Puzzle	„ Oxford University Boat
The Game of Squails	„ ce
„ „ Noun Plus	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
„ Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) Bombay Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography ; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaus.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, other wise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. F. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales,
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose,
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

Books, etc., for Sale.

MUSIC.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. continue to receive a monthly consignment of the newest Music both vocal and instrumental, and have now on hand a selection of the most popular Airs and Songs of the day.

The price has been hitherto 12 annas for the shilling on the marked price, but henceforward 10 annas will be charged for CASH.

PIANOS.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have in the *City of Castels*, now in harbour, a consignment of COLLARD & COLLARD'S best PIANOS, and should the experiment answer, they will continue periodically to receive similar supplies : among the Instruments there specially to be recommended are the following :—

A solid Mahogany Boudoir Grand Piano, 6⅔ octave, patent repeating action raised top, carved legs, brass bound metal pin and block, with leather cover hammer, and fork complete	Rs. 2,000
A solid Mahogany new Square Semi-Grand, 6⅔ octave, patent repester action, raised top, transverse bass strings, fretwork OOG ends, carved legs, metal pin block, bolted and screwed, with leather cover, hammer, and fork	„ 1,400
A solid Mahogany Grand Square, 6⅔ octave, patent repeating action, raised top, carved legs, metal pin block, double fitted and screwed, with hammer, fork, and leather cover	„ 1,080

N. B.—The above Instruments were selected by a thoroughly competent judge, and it may be confidently stated that few, if any, equal to them for equality of touch and brilliancy, tone, and durability of manufacture have ever been consigned to this country. The consignment is a trial, the madeon order to ascertain whether first class Instruments will find a ready sale in this country.

Early application is requested.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

KINGLAKE'S CRIMEA.
FOURTH EDITION.

HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition (only)* for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS „ 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP'S No.., 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33 34 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morocco ; Russia and Bazil Leather. (Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, sq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
2 do.	2s.	1d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
On demand	2s.	0½d.	do

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts		2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain	3	„
„ 6	„	5 „
„ 12	„	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque and Pass Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Office hours	10 A.M. to 4 P.M.	
Saturdays	10 A.M. to 1 P.M.	

R. D. PEEBLES, Manager.

Bombay, 9th December 1863.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	1½d.	„
3 Do.	at 2s.	1½d.	„
2 Do.	at 2s.	1d.	„
1 Do.	at 2s.	0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s.	0½d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in London ; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th November 1863. Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office .....LONDON. | Branch Office ...EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.
AGENTS IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

THE BOMBAY MANAGER grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
„ 3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
„ 2 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
„ 1 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
„ on demand	2s.	0½d.	do.
Circular Notes	2s.	0½d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Special Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and each of the Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realises Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.

Bombay, 19th December 1863.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq. ; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

„ 4	do.	2s. 1½d.	do.
„ 3	do.	2s. 1½d.	do.
„ 2	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
„ 1	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
„ on demand		2s. 0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do. 4	do. do.
Do.	six	do. 5	do. do.
Do.	twelve	do. 6	do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
Do. at 3 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
Do. at 2 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
Do. at 1 do.	2s.	1½d.	do.
Do. on Demand do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland. do.	2s.	0½d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 22nd December 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,240,163 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergere, Paris.

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON ; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows :—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	1d.	„
On Demand	2s.	0½d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2·66	cts.	„
3 Do. Do.... „	2·63	„	„
On Demand..... „	2·58	„	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the Continent of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	2s.	1½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	2s.	1½d.	„
„ 3 do.	2s.	1½d.	„
„ 2 do.	2s.	1½d.	„
„ 1 do.	2s.	1d.	„
On demand			
On Scotland do.	2s.	0½d.	
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Chine. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 26th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

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